

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair, not much change in temperature; strong west winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 43; lowest, 31.

Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial page.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD



A HAPPY BLENDING.
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 220—DAILY.

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PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. THREE CENTS
ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

JOHNSON ON DELEGATES, ALSO HOOVER MEN, LOSE IN N. Y. STATE

Uninstructed Force Chosen
for Republican Conven-
tion in Chicago.

BENNETT FAR BEHIND

Only About 27 P. C. Vote
Polled, Many Sections
Being Apathetic.

MISS CHOATE DEFEATED

Nathan L. Miller Heads Ticket
in Big Four State: Wadsworth Second.

In the New York State primaries yesterday the Republican organization elected its slate of uninstructed delegates for the national convention.

William M. Bennett, running for delegate-at-large on a pledge for United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, was defeated in the city by about two to one, Up-State he was snowed under.

In some election districts receiving no votes at all.

In none of the twelve Congress districts, all in New York city, where Johnson had candidates running on a pledge to vote for his nomination at Chicago, was he successful.

His men were defeated anywhere from two to five to one.

Mr. Bennett and the other Johnson people left their headquarters in the Pennsylvania Hotel without making any sort of a statement.

Privately they acknowledged they were badly defeated.

In the most spectacular fight, that made in the Seventeenth Congress District, for the election of two delegates pledged to the nomination of Herbert Hoover at Chicago, the Hoover people lost by 1 to 2½.

Democrats Have No Fights.

There was no fight in the Democratic organization on delegates to the San Francisco convention, and the vote was light, except where there were local leadership fights.

The low man on the Republican big four slate was Col. William Boyce Thompson. Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., ran right up to Nathan L. Miller, the head of the ticket, and a little beyond in some cases.

This is the vote in 135 election districts of 257 in New York city.

Following is a recapitulation of the vote on Republican delegates at large in New York city, with 2,445 election districts of 2,571 accounted for:

Rep. Miller, 2,445; **Dem.** Bennett, 2,445; **Ind.** 2,445; **Pro.** 2,445; **Unk.** 2,445; **Abst.** 2,445; **Other** 2,445.

In the Hoover fight in the Seventeenth Congress district to elect two delegates to the national convention the organization candidates won by the following vote:

Rep. 198; **Dem.** 198; **Ind.** 198; **Pro.** 198; **Unk.** 198; **Abst.** 198; **Other** 198.

The almost complete figures in the table made by the Johnson candidates for delegates against the slate of the organization show a victory for the organization uninstructed candidates for delegates to the national convention as follows:

Rep. 1,179; **Dem.** 1,179; **Ind.** 1,179; **Pro.** 1,179; **Unk.** 1,179; **Abst.** 1,179; **Other** 1,179.

Third district—John Bartscherer, 2,445; John McDermott, 2,445; Stephen J. Delano, 1,008; Edward H. Hazenwood, 1,008.

Johnson Lead 44,234; Hoover Heads Edwards

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
DETROIT, April 6.—Here are the latest figures—from 1,425 of a total of 2,421 precincts—on the Presidential primary in Michigan:

REPUBLICAN.
Johnson, 117,456; Wood, 73,222; Lowden, 38,208; Hoover, 37,529.

DEMOCRATIC.
Hoover, 17,662; Edwards, 13,196; Bryan, 11,586; Palmer, 7,570.

MICHIGAN VOTE SLUSH FUND END

Borah Sounds Warning to All
Candidates to Pare Down
Expenses.

"TRIBUTE TO JOHNSON"

Palmer's Poor Showing Viewed
as Direct Slap at the Ad-
ministration.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Politicians in Washington, at first stunned by the size of the apparent victory of Senator Johnson (Cal.) in Michigan, soon caught their breath and began making the applications.

The first positive announcement came from Senator Borah (Idaho), author of the pending bill for publicity of pre-convention funds, that the Michigan result was largely the consequence of disgust over the lavish use of money and that without any delay the crusade against campaign fund excesses would be pressed to the limit.

"You cannot too strongly emphasize," said Senator Borah, "that the people of Michigan have been aroused over what they have seen of the business of financing the primary. They have given their verdict on that proceeding and the same verdict will come from the other States as they get the chance to declare themselves."

"We will lose no time taking steps to curb this evil. The bill that has been introduced requiring publicity of pre-convention funds will be urged with increasing insistence. There is nobody now who can doubt the attitude of the people on this question. The determining factor in the Michigan campaign was, first, Senator Johnson's strong personality. The people saw him, heard him and believed in him."

"Second, campaign expenditures. The people of Michigan saw on every hand an intolerable use of money. They were thoroughly aroused and they rendered their verdict. The organization in Michigan fought in every possible way to modify that verdict. But the people had their own views."

"Third, the League of Nations. My experience with my audiences convinced me that this was the great determining factor in the campaign in favor of Johnson. The people will not listen to compromise where our national independence is involved."

"It is just as certain as anything in the future can be that the man who surrenders Washington's policy will be defeated. On this fundamental question they will accept no compromise. The sooner the Republican party finds that it has a great influence with the people of the party and of the country."

Personal Victory Also.

Senator Borah's analysis was generally accepted as to the first two counts; that the Michigan result was a great personal and political victory for Senator Johnson, and, second, it indicated that the charges regarding excessive use of money in the campaign had had a great influence with the public.

Evidence of intense financing in the campaign were everywhere in Michigan, according to both Senators Borah and Johnson. The Senators who are planning to introduce a resolution for a Senate investigation of the receipts and expenditures in the present pre-convention campaign are not yet ready to announce their plans. It is understood, however, that the move will be made and that there will be no delay beyond insuring that it will be made in a manner certain to bring effective results.

It was freely predicted to-night that the Michigan fight for politicians of all parties and factions; for the Hooverites in the Hoover vote; for the wets and drys in the vote for Gov. Edwards; for the Administrationists in the small vote for Attorney-General Palmer, who has something of a campaign for the State and was heralded there as carrying the banner of the Wilson Administration.

Democrats were gruff in their comments; they felt that their party's outlook had been made to appear at a decided disadvantage by reason of showing up with so much support in a popular primary, and the disposition was to blame the President, whose uncertain position has made it impossible for men

to tell the truth.

The delegation of eighty-eight will go to Chicago unpledged and will be split on the first ballot there. The man of the hour, Leonard Wood, claims Brooklyn and southern parts of Manhattan and Up-State, possibly thirty-five also.

Gov. Lowden of Illinois will get

Continued on Fourth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Sixth Page.

Continued on Seventh Page.

ENRIGHT TO GO; HYLAN WILLING, IS NEW RUMOR

Talk of Sweeping Changes
in Police Dept. Follows
Straton Expose.

FOURTH PROBE BEGINS

Hirshfield Gets Busy at
Mayor's Direction and
Sends for Pastor.

SUMMONS IS IGNORED

Inspector Henry Says He
Planned Raid Carried Out
by McDonald's Men.

With official and civil bodies astir yesterday over the charges made Sunday night by the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton and the relentless attacks of District Attorney James E. Smith, there were persistent rumors that a sweeping change is to be made in the administration of the Police Department.

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright was reported to be contemplating retiring from office, and the Mayor was said to be favorably disposed toward his departure.

Attempts to obtain a statement from the Commissioner were futile. When reporters visited Police Headquarters for the purpose of questioning him they were informed at first that the Commissioner was in his office, but on inquiry at his office were told he had gone out and would return.

On calling again a few minutes later they were informed that the Commissioner would not return until this morning.

Certain prominent officials to whom the report was repeated said it did not surprise them.

Mayor Starts an Inquiry.

The Mayor tried to start a fourth official investigation into Dr. Straton's charges through the office of Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield, who has been an active defender of some of the persons accused in the investigation.

Commissioner Hirshfield wrote to the clergyman inviting him to appear at his office in the Municipal Building with the two young men who accompanied him upon his tour of reports in Inspector Dominick Henry's district.

Dr. Straton, however, refused the Hyland invitation. When informed of the plan last night, he said: "I feel no call of duty to go on the summons from the Commissioner of Accounts to his office."

He said before the Federal grand jury that he and the county grand jury would meet to-day to discuss the charges. He added that he did not intend to be interrupted in his pursuit of Vice by "innuendo or sarcasm."

The Mayor's action in asking Commissioner Hirshfield to investigate recalled his attempt last month to compel other officials to appear before the public John Doe hearing, which caused Judge James T. Malone of General Sessions, to tell the March Grand Jury to set its "strong foot upon the neck of any official who might try to interfere with its inquiry, no matter how exalted his station."

Straton Before Three Juries.

It was pointed out yesterday, as on the previous occasion, that for a witness to testify before the Commissioner of Accounts would be to disclose in public certain details that the accused ever said in confidence to the Mayor.

In addition to the two grand juries already mentioned, Dr. Straton is expected to appear before the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Any official who might try to interfere with its inquiry, no matter how exalted his station.

Mondell Denounces Autocracy.

During the preliminary skirmish on the resolution to-day Mr. Mondell said: "The President, by refusing to yield to the majority of the Senate, makes it necessary for the House to take this action. I have few ideas on the constitutionality of the resolution, but I am certain that the whole spirit of the Constitution is against autocracy and for constitutional war."

The President's idea is that this great nation, the West should become a free country of a large family of nations and interfere every time there is a difference of opinion from Arabia to Cape Horn and from Vladivostok to the Rhine."

Mr. Mondell then declared that the position of the United States should be one of independence, so that it would be free to interfere in international disputes only that justice might be done.

Representatives Ayres (Kan.) and Venable (Miss.), both Democrats, insisted that the resolution was without constitutional warrant and for the rule by majority.

"Suppose the President refused to make peace by negotiating a treaty," said Representative Smith (Mich.), "is it your position that a war could never be ended under those circumstances?"

HOUSE TO ADOPT DECLARATION TO END WAR FRIDAY

Foreign Affairs Committee
Reports It to Be Duty to
Shelve Drastic Laws.

IRISH PROPAGANDA SENT FROM
AIR AFTER FOUR ARRESTS AT
BRITISH BUILDING.

"MARTYRS' STAY IN JAIL

Recruits Arrive in Washington
From Many Places to Work
for Erin.

Johnson's Michigan Victory
Weakens Opposition to Dis-
regarding Treaty.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The majority report of the Foreign Affairs Committee favoring the passage of a resolution declaring peace with Germany was submitted to-day to the House by Representative G. Porter (Pa.), chairman, while Democrats on the floor were directing a bitter attack against the constitutionality of the measure.

Representative Mondell (Wyo.), the Republican leader, answered the Democratic attack with the assertion that it was nothing more than "the popping of piques," and that the peace resolution was certain to pass the House later in the week.

"The report of the Republican leaders," he declared emphatically, "is the plain duty of Congress to declare the admitted fact that the war is ended."

"The general welfare of the United States imperatively demands that an uncertainty upon this subject shall cease, and that the extraordinary powers of the Government shall be vacated and set aside," the report stated. "Many of these laws are extremely drastic and could be justified only as war necessities, but since the war, in fact, has long since ceased, the justification for these laws no longer exists."

Three Ways of Ending a War.

Likewise the report upheld the legality of the resolution, asserting it is based both on international law and declarations of former prominent constitutional authorities. William H. Seward, Secretary of State in Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet, is quoted as saying that a treaty of peace is not necessary to end war.

The report points out that the resolution will have exactly the same effect upon the war legislation as a ratification of the peace treaty. It states that the war may be ended in three ways: by a treaty of peace; second, by conquest or subjugation; and third, by the mere cessation of hostilities so long continued that it is evident that there is no intention of resuming them.

A special rule to make the resolution in order Thursday, will be granted by the Rules Committee to-day, Representative Campbell (Kan.), chairman.

The minority report of the Democrats, which is being written by Representative Flood (Va.), and which mainly attacks the constitutionality of the resolution, will be introduced to-morrow.

After that everything will be in readiness to call up the resolution. Republican leaders now believe it can be passed by late Friday, as the entire majority of the House has been summoned to prevent delays through roll calls, on account of no quorum.

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FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY FRANKFORT; AND DARMS-ADT WITHOUT CONFLICT; ALLIES WITHHOLD THEIR APPROVAL

WOMEN IN PLANE PICKET EMBASSY

Irish Propaganda Sent From
Air After Four Arrests at
British Building.

"MARTYRS' STAY IN JAIL

Recruits Arrive in Washington
From Many Places to Work
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Johnson's Michigan Victory
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Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Picketing of the British Embassy by airplane was the new strategy adopted this afternoon by the women who have been conducting a spectacular propaganda campaign in Washington for the last five days for the cause of Irish freedom.

This course followed the arrest of four of their number for picketing the sidewalk in front of the embassy in open defiance of the State Department's demand that the activity be stopped in compliance with a Federal law for the protection of the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries.

The arrests of four of the women to-day make six women pickets taken into custody, as two were arrested yesterday.

Miss Mollie Carroll, an actress from New York, resorted to airplane picketing when it became apparent that the police intended to make arrests as rapidly as the women appeared on the ground about the embassy. She obtained an airplane from some place in Maryland and flew for more than an hour over the embassy, the State Department and the Capitol, dropping literature in the interest of the Irish cause.

The women arrested to-day gave their names and addresses as Mrs. Honore Walsh, Germantown, Pa.; Miss Elaine Barrie and Miss Kathleen O'Brien, Philadelphia, and Miss Helen O'Brien, St. Louis. They were warned by the police that if they did not stop picketing the embassy, where they appeared at noon each day, they would be arrested.

They paid no attention to the police and continued marching up and down the street, whereupon the police took them in charge and carried them away in an ambulance.

"For the sake of the Irish people we submit to arrest," the women said.

Bond for the women was fixed at \$1,000 each, but they refused to furnish it, and instead were taken to the House of Detention, where they prepared to pass the night as martyrs.

Frank P. Walsh of New York was employed as counsel for the women, whose trial in the morning will be held to-morrow.

Violation of the law under which they are held carries with it a maximum penalty of three years in prison.

The ranks of the women pickets were reinforced considerably to-day by the arrival of women from various parts of the country, some from as far west as Omaha. The women were taken to the House of Detention, where they prepared to pass the night as martyrs.

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Germany to Protest Against French Occupation of Cities in Ruhr Valley

BERLIN, April 6.—The French action in sending troops to the Ruhr district came as a complete surprise, according to German official circles.

An official communication says that the attitude of the other allied Governments toward French occupation is not known, as Germany only received a note from France on the matter.

"The German Government will most energetically protest against this measure, which renders all possibility of establishing a modus vivendi between France and Germany hopeless," says the communique, "and can only strengthen those elements in Germany which are entirely opposed to the execution of the peace treaty."

"We hope, however, that the rapid and smooth progress of the measures taken in the Ruhr region will shorten the martyrdom of the occupied towns. But there can be no room for doubt that the French action, which is justified by no real interest and which is contrary even to French interests, again endangers the republic and sets us months back in the establishment of orderly conditions."

JAPAN'S TROOPS STAY IN SIBERIA

Will Remain Until Stable Gov-
ernment Can Protect
Residents.

NOT MENACE TO RUSSIA

Evacuation Impossible While
Corea and Manchuria Are
Imperilled.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

MAINE, April 6.—French troops entered Frankfort and Darmstadt at 5 o'clock this morning, encountering no resistance from German Government forces in those two cities.

A small German force, left to afford police protection, was in Frankfort when the French entered. The German garrison at Darmstadt had left that city at midnight.

The only incident in the occupation of north Frankfort by the French consisted of a few shots fired. According to reports by aviators, German gun detachments fired two or three shells on a French cavalry patrol, before which detachments of the Reichswehr and the Security Police were retiring.

The latter, although knowing yesterday that occupation had been decided on, refused to believe that it would be carried out, one of the officers saying that the British would not let the French come in.

At Darmstadt the reception of the French troops was almost cordial, and the population at Frankfort was inclined to be friendly to the French.

After the entry of the French troops into Frankfort the French commander received the German authorities, and after a short conference, the German forces for occupation told them he counted on them to maintain order.

Notwithstanding the proclamation of martial law several newspapers made their appearance. They were not molested. After being disarmed the German security police were interned in the Greifshagen camp as prisoners of war.

The first of the French forces to enter the city was a squadron of tanks. They were followed by a battalion of sharpshooters and a company of engineers, and these troops occupied strategic points and the railroad station. Half a dozen tanks were posted near the station and the barracks and another force was stationed near police headquarters and the post office.

Those troops held the important entrance to the city until 2 o'clock, when a battalion of chasseurs d'élite entered the station.

Frankfort Streets Deserted.

The arrival of French troops found the streets of Frankfort deserted. The few persons in the streets contemplated the spectacle of passing French uniforms with indifference.

Against a background of the French lines around the bridgehead of Mayence, a distance of about eighteen miles. The extreme limits of the advance form a semi-circle similar to but larger than that of the original zone of occupation.

The French occupying force is estimated to number from 15,000 to 18,000 men. It is composed largely of cavalry, with detachments of infantry for occupation of the various centres and artillery merely as a precautionary measure. The neutral zone occupied presents no interest whatever from the point of view of military strategy, and hence the force has been limited to the number necessary for occupation alone.

Gen. Degoutte's Proclamation.

Soon after daylight a proclamation issued by Gen. Degoutte made its appearance on the principal billboards of the city, around which gathered groups of

Continued on Second Page.

FOR THE BETTER CLASS HELP
advertisers in the help wanted columns of
The Sun and New York Herald.—Ad.

Tanks Enter Towns First and Hold the Avenues of Approach.

CITIZENS FRIENDLY

Paris Believes It Is Incon-
ceivable That Allies Will
Repudiate Action.

ENVOYS TO MEET TO-DAY

Germany Is Expected to Pre-
sent Strong Complaint Be-
fore Ambassadors.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 6.—France now has put the Allies in the presence of a fait accompli. The occupation by French troops of Frankfort and Darmstadt took place at 5 o'clock this morning by forces under the command of Gen. Degoutte, commanding the French army on the Rhine.

Tanks entered first and held the avenues of approach. Virtually no resistance was offered and the people of the cities displayed apparent friendliness.

Without waiting for a meeting of the Council of Ambassadors this morning the French have gone ahead with the predetermined policy described in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD of yesterday, and her allies now must either officially